

SATURDAY GAZETTE, MARCH 7.

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.

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OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

An independent weekly journal of LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS and LOCAL INTERESTS.

All public and local questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topics will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only readable and interesting to the general reader, but of special value to citizens of the county and of real importance to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of cordial welcome to every family circle.

Settled Clergymen in the county and all Public School Teachers in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending their address.

It should prove a valuable medium for advertisers. Our weekly circulation is 1250 copies, extending to every part of Essex county. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received in Montclair, by E. Madison; in Caldwell, by M. Harrison; in Verona, by W. L. Scott; in Newark, by W. H. Winans, 445 Broad street, and at our office in Bloomfield, by mail to Wm. P. Lyon, Editor and Proprietor, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the present year will confer a favor by enclosing the same to Wm. P. Lyon, Bloomfield. The \$2.00 subscriptions received for the second volume expired on the 14th of Feb. Their renewal requires \$1.75 to be paid, which will run to the end of the present volume in December next.

Any subscriber is entitled to have an extra copy sent to any address, by the payment of \$1.00. We hope many will avail themselves of this offer. Our CALDWELL readers will be gratified with the increased interest for their village which our columns indicate. We hope to receive a large accession to our subscription list there and also in VERONA. The Post-masters have consented to take the names and money and forward them to us. We hope our friends everywhere will rally to our support and encouragement by prompt responses.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE—SIMMONS.

Of all public functionaries in our country we should think the President needs more than any other, to be a man of iron nerves. He must be truly independent in judgment and will. He must be cool and firm. He should be a man of quick discernment, of high minded instincts, of just conclusions. He must be eminently intelligent, not necessarily learned, but possessed of a varied comprehensive, practical knowledge of men and things. He must be a devoted patriot, desiring and seeking the good of his country, the whole Union, and all its separate parts. From his elevated position he can survey the wide field, and from his familiarity with all sections, and his reports from each class, and every interest, he can, better than any other mind, comprehend the true situation and the relative wants of every member.

A timid man, or a ne'erless man, or a man without a good substantial backbone is not the man for the office. The President, once in office, is a marked man. If he lack the essential requisites of manly independence, of heroic fortitude of self-sustaining courage and conscious integrity, he is a doomed man from the moment of his election. It is only a question of time, when he will fall; but the myriads of shafts that are leveled at him from every direction will certainly "fetch him" sooner or later.

Every man has some vulnerable points; a President need not try to cover them; a truly noble nature will disdain to simulate a character which he possesses not. A President of well grounded independence, of well established endurance, of proven courage, of undoubted integrity, cannot be assailed at a vital point. Envy, malice, ambition, disappointment, covetousness, may do their worst, he comes out of the smoke of the contest, with his patriotic colors flying, his honest upright judgment unvarnished, his line of battle advanced and his position improved.

President Grant has been subject to this fiery ordeal in its most insensate manifestations. Intemperance, calumny, spleen and all forms of opprobrium have exhausted their malevolence and yet his head is unscathed, his equanimity is unperturbed. His administration gains strength by the constant accretion of trusting hearts, and his power for good is augmented by the generous confidence of intelligent mind and the ardent sympathy of admiring thousands in every part of the land. We thus decidedly state our honest convictions the result of extended and careful observation, believing that his constituency—the people of this free country—will vindicate his title to incorruptible integrity and sincere devotion to the public good.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

The official patronage of the administration is the cause of most of the attacks upon the President. This patronage, in a na-

tion of such broad extent and of 40,000,000 people is necessarily immense. The President is responsible for a large number of very important appointments, the suitability and efficiency of which may invigorate or cripple his administration, may promote the woe or embarrass the interests of the country. These appointments are occurring and recurring constantly in every State of the Union. The trouble is that there are many aspirants for political preferment. Every Senator expects to be consulted especially as to the appointments in his own State and every Congressman respecting those in his district. Then the political organizations everywhere in the clubs, the committees, claim to be advisers. In Customs appointments the merchants wish to designate the nominee, in financial appointments the bankers demand the right. And then there are a great variety of other descriptions connected with the Judiciary with the Post Office, with the Interior Department, with the State Department, the War and the Navy Departments and others not included in any of these. The total appointments in the course of a year, and still more during one administration of four years, is almost innumerable. For each vacant office there are many, sometimes hundreds, of applicants, each one supported by his influential friends, who also decry the other contestants with assumed patriotic fervor.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SIMMONS.

The first instance of this is the appointment of Mr. Wm. A. Simmons to the collectorship of the Port of Boston. Mr. Simmons has the misfortune to be a young man of only 35 years, and not to belong to the educated and the patrician class of the nobility. Surmises are ventured of his lack of qualifications for the office, but no reliable facts are adduced to prove it.

The fact seems to be that certain would be oracles and self appointed regulators of public affairs in Boston had greatly set their hearts on having the selection made from a small ring of ex-office holders, three in number, some however were for one and some for another; and it has not yet been shown that they would have united on either without a promise of some desirable offices for the others also. The President with his quick discernment and ready instincts gave a very practical solution to the quandary, ignoring these "standing claims" for office, passing by the old fossils and taking up a new, fresh and vigorous young man who he had reason to believe would vindicate his capacity and fidelity with commendable energy and a single eye to the public interest. The Senate approved and confirmed the nomination by a vote of 30 to 16.

And now, forsooth, the Hub is all in a whirl of excitement and indignation that the Government should fail to recognize the superior virtue and wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship, honesty and learning of those who wanted to "make up the state" there, and designate the only men fit to collect the customs duties from the *Bostonians*.

Happily President Grant if he can't read *Sanxay*, he can read character, if he is not distinguished for mathematical calculations, he has shown that he knows what qualifications the computation of duties demands, and that he is the best able to judge, considering all the interests involved, who is the "right man for the right place." We believe in the President, and regard it our duty to respect and support the authority of "the powers that be," which are ordained of God."

NEGRO SUPREMACY IN SOUTHERN CAROLINA.

We have always been opposed to negro ascendancy in government, and the more developments we have, from the domination of that race in some sections of our country, the more are we confirmed in our opinions. The course they have taken and the exhibitions they make of themselves in South Carolina would be indubious enough if it were not so revolting to our conservative sense of the fitness of things. As it is, it is disgusting as well as painful. They have shown that they are no more fit to rule the destinies of a great State than children or lunatics are. It is obvious that they, with few exceptions, lack the essential attributes of government. Their nature in general is impulsive, self indulgent, unsteady and inconsistent. What changes time and education may work in their traits of character we will not assume to predict, we may hope for the best. But to exist them, in their ignorance, inexperience and stupidity to take the reins of government and to make laws for the State seems in the highest degree absurd.

There is no wonder that the intelligent and stable men of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana are heart sick at the prospects before them. It would scarcely be a marvel if they should rise up in their wrath and rid themselves of this disgrace and ruin at whatever cost or danger. Is there no power in the general Government to rectify the evils that exist in such cases? The State is powerless to help itself and is going to ruin.

Cannot the paternal government exercise a merciful care and control in such an emergency? We are not sorry that slavery is abolished, nor that the colored men, being citizens, are allowed to vote. But certainly there should be some qualifications for office holding and for eligibility as

legislators. In the reconstruction of the late rebel States, this should have been provided for. And in its omission and the consequent misrule, confusion, and almost anarchy which has followed, we think it should be competent for the President, or at all events for Congress to assume such control and direction as would rescue the State from its sad predicament. It is right that the President and Congress should deliberate well and move cautiously in this important matter. They may well hesitate before taking a step that is not clearly warranted by the letter and the authorized rendering of the Constitution.

But this case is anomalous; it was never contemplated by the framers of our constitution, and it has no precedent, as far as we are advised, which would determine the only fitting course. Suppose the people of a State should elect to their legislature a majority of inexperienced youths, or young men, if you please, just out of their legal minority; or suppose they should, through some strange infatuation elect a majority of idiots, must the good people of that State be compelled to submit to such domination and to acquiesce in whatever grievous and obnoxious laws such a government might impose?

The National Government is bound to exercise sovereign powers and to "guarantee to every State of this Union a Republican form of government." That is, a true Republican government, a government founded on just principles and with just aims.

If the National Government cannot contrive its jurisdiction to justify and authorize its interference to rescue a State from such an anomalous condition of things, such preposterous absurdities as exist in South Carolina, paralyzing industry, depressing energy, blighting prosperity and destroying hope, then the quicker we set to work to get another amendment to the Constitution which shall give the needed powers the better will it be for all. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it."

BLOOMFIELDERS IN COUNCIL.

On Tuesday evening, pursuant to notice, the men of Bloomfield gathered at the Centre in the lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, the only room which will seat 250 people that Bloomfield has to offer for a public meeting. We have of course, churches with commodious audience rooms, but they are not available for political or town meetings. The attendance on this occasion, we should say numbered one quarter of all the voters and a fair representation from every section of the town. They came from Brookdale, from Silver Springs, from Morris Hill, from Berkeley, from West End and from Ridgewood—a goodly company of orderly, interested, thoughtful citizens, expectant and anxious to hear from the public officers of the town an account of their stewardship.

Hon. J. F. Sanxay, whose genial and fatuous humor and clear-head, no less than his familiarity with parliamentary practice, qualify him especially for a presiding officer, was called to the chair by the unanimous voice of the assembly. The Town Clerk was, according to usage, appointed secretary.

THE REPORTS.

The Chairman called upon the Town Clerk, Mr. J. F. Folsom, to read the reports, which he did from a printed pamphlet that had already been distributed among the audience. It amounted to nothing more than a *synopsis* of the different financial accounts kept, as is supposed by the Town Clerk. For the most part they were scarcely more intelligible to the audience than an essay on philology or on squaring the circle would have been. The Clerk seemed tolerably familiar with them and his explanations, as he went along, threw some light upon the wildness of figures.

ILLUSTRATION.

But let us justify our remark upon the unintelligible obscurity of these transcripts of accounts. In the "Collector's account," the first credit is, "By sundry payments, as per account, \$53,995 85." No detail or explanation of the items which make up this large sum.

In the "Poor" account, we find the first debit item reads, "Paid John Moreland \$219.12" 39 other items follow in the same way—with no explanation of what the payment is for.

CONCERN.—On Wednesday evening next there is to be a grand concert in the Methodist Church and for its benefit. The object is worthy, and it is expected that the entertainment will be an unusually rich one.

TOWN ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Town officers: Assessor, three Commissioners of Appeals, Collector, seven Town Committee, Town Clerk, two Surveyors of Highways, Judge of Elections, 3 Chosen Freeholders, will be held on Monday next.

A meeting of the officers and managers of the Ladies' Relief Committee of Bloomfield will be held at the residence of Mrs. D. B. Coe on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P.M. Mrs. R. N. Donn, Sec'y.

the fidelity and good judgment of the officers in whom these important trusts have been reposed.

These remarks apply to those accounts reported on. But we should like to know why the citizens, tax payers, constituents of these officers are not entitled to receive a written or printed report of the operations of each separate office during the year.

The Assessor could have made a very interesting and useful report. The Collector could have given a report that would not only have been interesting to citizens but would have aided him in his work.

The Town Committee could and should have presented a report that would have greatly interested their constituents—with explanations about the Gas distribution, the number and position of the street lamps, the programme for their lighting, the reason for not supplying Bloomfield Avenue from the Centre to the Orange road, and Liberty street from the Park to the Canal Bridge, and the reason for the peculiar distribution of road work during the year.

The Surveyor of Highways If they have exercised their official functions during the year might well report.

The Overseer of the Poor certainly should furnish a written report.

The Chosen Freeholders also should inform the town of the various questions and decisions and works which had engaged their attention.

Of course all these reports may be brief but how important it is, that these things should be a matter of record, and that those who appoint these officers should be permitted to know how they had performed their duties. Then the people could go into the election just at hand, much better qualified to vote for the right men.

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre.

Feb. 27 28 March 1 2 3 4 5

23° 24° 20° 28° 30° 53° 30°

Average, 30° 31° 34° 38° 42° 50° 39°

REPAIRS OF ROADS. \$2.50

RELIEF OF THE POOR. 2,000

CONTINGENT EXPENSES. 4,000

CROSS WALKS. 500

PUBLIC GROUNDS. 500

IMPORTANT EXPLANATION.

The seeming recommendation of \$2.50 for road purposes was either a burlesque or it indicated a dissatisfaction with the way nearly \$8,000 was spent on the roads last year and no detailed account rendered of it. The remedy is in the hands of the people. If we put our trust in "good men and true," they will carry out the wishes of the people and we need not fear trusting them with a sufficient sum to make a good beginning on our execrable roads. There ought certainly to be a fund of \$10,000 raised for road purposes. Let those who think so vote for that sum. If others think \$5,000 enough let them vote for that. The sum that has the largest vote will, of course, carry it.

But don't let us make ourselves a laughing stock by doing nothing for the roads the coming year.

NOMINATIONS.

The evident dissatisfaction with the Town Committee of the past year induces the belief that the people intend to make a pretty general change.

The results of open nominations suddenly brought forward at a public meeting are hardly to be expected to prove satisfactory. A suggestion before hand it is hoped will not be taken amiss.

We could name a dozen men from among whom seven town commissioners can be selected who will do credit to the town and themselves, and wisely control its affairs and expenses for the greatest good to the largest number and the highest interests.

Those we would submit are E. W. Page, Samuel Benson, John Sherman, Jacob F. Randolph, John C. Keeler, Robert Peeler, Isaiah Peckham, Horace Dodd, Edward Wilde, Dr. J. A. Davis, J. F. Sanxay, Ang. T. Morris and Cor. A. Van Houten.

Others could be named, but we should

have confidence in any seven of the above that should receive the largest vote, and we have reason to believe that such a ticket would prove eminently satisfactory to the town.

CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening next there is to be a grand concert in the Methodist Church and for its benefit. The object is worthy, and it is expected that the entertainment will be an unusually rich one.

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MONTCLAIR.

On Wednesday evening, a large and miscellaneous meeting of citizens assembled to consider some desired amendments to the Road Bill. Much desultory discussion took place and some propositions were made, but we believe nothing was agreed upon, except a resolution to advise the repeal of the entire law as it now stands. If the Legislature concur in this, it will put us just where we were one year ago and abolish the Road Commissioners.

W. Jacobus, reports the sale of Burh-

not's lot on Bloomfield Avenue, \$2,700.

Also of H. W. Mason's House and 5 acres on Mountain Avenue, for \$30,000.

The Report practically amounted to lit-

er or nothing as furnishing a criterion of

day evening. The company numbering about 60 were officers, teachers and scholars of the Sunday school of which he is Sup't. The occasion being his birthday.

Mr. Daniels has purchased of E. O. Dorremus on Fullerton Ave., a lot 130 feet front, for \$6,250. We understand he proposes to improve it by building two dwellings upon it.

Mr. Livermore has purchased of Samuel Wilde, lot cor. Fullerton Ave. and Union street; consideration \$5,000.

UPPER MONTCLAIR MALES.—Arrive at 10-52 A. M. Close at 3:00 P. M.

Mr. Daniels has accepted of a position as resident Physician of the Homeopathic Insane Asylum at Midd